

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1862.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—The Battle of Cross Keys, on Sunday, between the forces of Jackson and Fremont, was a complete victory for the latter. It was closed by the coming of night, and during the darkness the Rebels pursued their retreat. On Monday morning Fremont advanced in line of battle, but the enemy were missing, having left all their dead and many of their wounded on the field. Five hundred dead bodies were found, and their wounded were in every house along the road toward Port Republic. Ambulances, wagons, and clothing strewn the field. The 6th Louisiana lost all but thirty men. On Monday morning Jackson crossed the South Branch of the Shenandoah at Port Republic, burning the bridge (for the possession of which, he had the power of yesterday), and hastened on toward the Blue Ridge. He will have no rest until he has put that natural barrier between his army and the avenging forces of the Pathfinders. It is not impossible, even if he succeeds in crossing the mountains, that he will find McDowell in his path, as it is comparatively easy to send up forces from Frederickburg by way of Gordonsville. In any event, Jackson has had about as lively a time since he left Winchester as the most enterprising Rebel could desire. It cannot be denied that he has worked with tremendous energy, and fought bravely. Gen. Fremont's official dispatch speaks in high terms of the conduct of officers and men in the battle of Cross Keys. He rates his killed at 125, and his wounded at about 300. His advance was just on the heels of Jackson's rear guard at Port Republic, so close that some of the Rebel officers left their horses as they ran across the bridge, which they had just fired.

—The Rebel papers are very hard pressed for news, but they get it—such as it is. For instance, they state in *Angels*, Ga., that Gov. Andrew Johnson has been assassinated at Nashville, and that his assassin was also assassinated, and that his name was Brown. They further report the assassination of General Butler in New-Orleans. One Southern editor, a few days since, got news of a Rebel victory at some unheard-of place, and after vainly searching maps and gazetteers for the location was obliged to content himself with the remark that it was no matter about the place so long as they had one victory at last.

—We have by telegraph from Washington—sent to all the members of the Associated Press—the highly important fact that "a gentleman of influence (name) that has just arrived, directly from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac (an important fact to keep in mind), and that he expresses the opinion—which opinion is based upon what he learned from interviews with officers, military officers, too—that the taking of Richmond by our forces is—merely a question of time!" There's news for you.

—Memphis is quieting down, and business begins to revive. Planners are coming in, and asking military protection against the reckless incendiaries of the roving Rebel robbers who infest the adjacent country. Several of the Memphis banks were transferred to Columbus, Miss., but the move was rather unprofitable, as the Rebel Gen. Hindman seized a million of their money by way of forced loan. There is a report that Beauregard has but 40,000 men, and among these is much sickness.

—On the eighth page we give copious extracts from Richmond papers of last week. *The Enquirer* is still begging and praying for foreign recognition, chiefly because it would relieve the Southern people from the odious names of Rebels and Traitors.

GENERAL NEWS.

—In the Senate, a bill was reported in addition to the Salvage act. The resolution to admit the District Senators was discussed and laid over. Mr. Davis offered a resolution that Buckner be transferred to the civil authorities to be tried for treason, which, after discussion, was postponed until to-day. Mr. Wilson introduced his bill concerning slaves in the District of Columbia. Mr. Hale introduced a bill to prevent and punish fraud in contracts. The greater portion of the session was spent in debating the Pacific Railroad bill, but no vote was taken.

The House received from the Ways and Means Committee the Senate's copy of the Tax-bill, with 244 amendments. Mr. Stevens moved a general non-concurrence, and the appointment of a Committee of Conference, which was carried, 80 to 58. The report of the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill was concurred in. Mr. Loomis introduced a joint resolution to establish additional holidays—June 14, the adoption of our flag, and Sept. 17, the formation of the Constitution. Laid on the table. The House adopted the Senate bill defining the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, with all its amendments. One of these amendments gives citizenship to all honorably discharged volunteers who prove one year's residence; another tries fraudulent contractors by court-martial, and punishes the guilty by fine and imprisonment. The Senate resolution regulating the employment of convicts in the District was passed; the section for the discharge of soldiers now imprisoned was stricken out.

—In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, resolutions were adopted complimentary to Secretary Seward, and tendering him the use of the Governor's Room, to receive his friends during his stay in this city. The ordinance appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of families of volunteers from this city, was concurred in. The Board voted themselves gold badges, maps, &c., notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor. The Board concurred to reimburse the Almoner Comm. on expenses incurred by them while prosecuting their duties. A new steam fire engine was voted to Engine Company No. 31.

—The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted the Family Aid Ordinance, as reported from the Conference Committee. The Board also adopted a resolution, appropriating \$12,000 to build the Fourth Avenue Park. A resolution, appropriating \$500 to Col. Bliss, to be used for supplying the pressing needs of soldiers, was adopted, an amendment offered by Mr. Dayton, providing that an account of the money expended should be rendered to the Common Council, having first been adopted and subsequently rescinded.

—Our Washington dispatches contain two very important documents—one is a letter from Secretary Chase to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House on the Public Finance, and the other is a letter from Secretary Welles on Naval defenses.

—Yesterday's Congressional report will be found on the seventh page of this sheet.

—The Hon. Owen Lovejoy delivered a lecture at the Cooper Institute last evening, before the Emancipation League. A condensed report of his speech is given on our second page.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

—The Stock market yesterday was buoyant and strong, and extravagant prices were reported. In the afternoon there was a slight recession, but at the close there was increased activity through nearly the whole list. The Money market presents no new features of importance. Some banks loan on call at 3 per cent, but most is done at 4 per cent. Loan on gold can be made at 2 per cent. Paper is scarce. Gold advanced to 105. London Exchange, 60 days, 115; three days, 116; Paris, 60 days, 4.87; three days, 4.85. There was a slight advance in Freight, with liberal offerings. Western and State Flour, with less active, and so lower for the lower grades, closing quiet for shipping brands; trade brands were firm, and in good request; sales 16,800 bbls. Canadian inactive, and lower at the close. Southern less active and easier. Rye Flour steady, with moderate request. Corn Meal steady, but less active. Wheat was in more liberal supply, but the demand was moderate, owing to the increase in freight; prices were 2.30, lower; sales about 116,000 bush. Barley dull and heavy; Barley Malt quiet. Oats lower, but with a fair demand at the decline. Corn, with moderate arrivals, opened better, but closed dull and heavy. The Pork market opened firmer, but the market soon fell off, and closed at a concession. Beef in ample supply, dull, and steady. Lard firm, with moderate demand. Cut Meats more active.

THE REBEL CAMPAIGN IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

"Stonewall Jackson," with what is left of his army, has evidently escaped from the Valley over the Blue Ridge in the direction of Gordonsville and Richmond. His retreat has evinced good qualities—strength of arm and fleetness of foot. It was the known purpose of his raid to "wipe out" Banks's skeleton army and "raise Maryland"—that is, so much of it as sympathizes with the Rebellion—the residue being considered Yankee "mudsills" of no practical account. He did demolish the first regiment he pounced upon—the First Maryland, Col. Kenly, guarding the pass from the Valley toward Manassas Junction and Washington at Front Royal. But this cost him some hours, and gave warning to Banks, who finding his force but a fraction of that sweeping down upon it, put his trains in motion, and, turning to fight when indispensable, followed them rapidly down the Valley from Strasburg to Martinsburg and hence to Williamsport, where he crossed the Potomac and stood at bay on the Maryland side. "Stonewall" pushed on eagerly and resolutely so far as Charlestown, and sent his cavalry on to the Potomac, but was not in force to prosecute his daring enterprise further, having commenced the raid with less than 40,000 men of the 60,000 men he had expected. The residue had been necessarily retained for the defense of threatened Richmond.

Jackson's scouts and spies soon warned him he must retreat as rapidly as he had advanced, and that or he would be bagged. So, tearing himself away from fraternizing but powerless Winchester, he pushed up the Valley, and passed Strasburg just in time to elude Fremont, who, with a force considerably smaller than his own, and just about as hungry and weary, was there descending the main ridge of the Alleghenies, which he had crossed by forced marches from Franklin and Moorfield. Fremont pressed after him, being joined at Strasburg by Gen. Bayard with a brigade of cavalry from McDowell's command, which left him still inferior in numbers to Jackson. After passing through Harrisonburg, closely pressed by Fremont's cavalry, Jackson turned to fight on Friday afternoon last, a little south of that village, preparing an ambush into which the 1st New-Jersey Cavalry, Col. Windham, fell, and was repulsed, being 33 men, Col. Windham being unhorsed and captured. A battalion of the Pennsylvania Backs, Lieut.-Col. Kane, which went forward, with three other regiments, to the rescue of the Windham cavalry, was severely handled, losing 55 out of 125 men; Col. Kane being wounded and taken prisoner. Jackson, of course, retreated during the night, not waiting for the main body of Gen. Fremont's army to come up. Gen. (late Col.) Ashby, the best cavalry officer in the Rebel service, was here killed. Major Green, of Ashby's old regiment, was also killed.

Gen. Fremont resumed the pursuit of Jackson early on Sunday morning, 8th inst., and found him strongly posted at Cross-Keys, on the road to Port Republic at a point seven miles east of south of Harrisonburg, where a determined fight between the two armies ensued. Gen. Fremont won the field, but the victory was much like Gen. Buell's at Shiloh and Gen. McClellan's at Fair Oaks. Our loss in killed and wounded was about 800, including Col. Von Gilsa of the De Kalb regiment of this city and several captains. The Rebels left 500 dead or mortally wounded on the field, notwithstanding they fought under cover of woods and in a strong, well-chosen position. Their total loss cannot have fallen below 1,000, and was probably greater.

Jackson decamped during the night, and pressed on to Port Republic, where the road over the Blue Ridge into Central or Eastern Virginia crosses the south fork of the Shenandoah. Here Col. Carroll, commanding a brigade of Gen. Shields's division, 1,600 strong, had arrived during Sunday, being sent hither on purpose to head Jackson. Gen. Shields, with the residue of his division, was not far behind. Col. Carroll reconnoitered, saw no force in his front, concluded that he could hold the bridge, and decided not to burn it, but place his cannon where they would command it, and retired to his slumbers.

His mistake was grievous. At daylight next morning, he was aroused by a salute from Jackson's artillery. "Stonewall" had arrived during the night, retreating from the bloody field of Cross-Keys, and at one glance comprehended the necessities of the case. He posted his artillery quietly where they would command the bridge, and, when day broke, opened upon our astonished Colonel from twenty iron throats, backed by an army to whom the passage was a matter of life and death. Carroll's fearfully outnumbered brigade fought like heroes, but their artillery was commanded, and silenced by Jackson's, and the bridge saved. Re-

peated attempts to burn it were defeated by showers of balls—it was too late—and Jackson's army crossed, fighting, and, though Gen. Tyler's brigade came up, our force was still less than 5,000 to nearly or quite 20,000 Rebels. Col. Buckley of the 25th Ohio was badly wounded and captured, and our loss was probably greater than Jackson's, though his was heavy. Jackson of course fought to clear his road and escape over the Blue Ridge before Fremont could come up in his rear, and this he accomplished. He was too wise to fight longer. Fremont reached Port Republic that day, but the bird had flown. Jackson probably takes out of the Valley a little more than half the force with which he rushed upon Kenly and Banks ten or twelve days before. But for Carroll's error of judgment in not burning the Port Republic bridge on his arrival at that place, his army would probably have been caught between Shields and Fremont and dispersed. It could hardly have been captured, because in that wooded mountainous country, every cowpath of which is known to the Rebel leaders and strange to ours, such an army could have scattered and mainly escaped, but its artillery and baggage would have been lost, and regiments of stragglers must have fallen into the hands of the pursuers. We should also have recaptured our officers whom Jackson is carrying off.

On the whole, Jackson's raid down the Valley and race out of it are among the most stirring episodes of the War. We presume he is now beyond successful pursuit.

BUCKNER.

The Unionists of Kentucky are particularly anxious to hang Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, now a prisoner in Fort Warren. This anxiety evinces good taste and correct feeling. Simon is undoubtedly a great rascal and double-dealer. He was appointed General of the "State Guard" when Kentucky was playing neutral between the Union and the Rebel confederacy. He drew a large portion of his young men into that Guard, and skillfully worked them over into Rebels, so that, by the time the State was ready to take her stand openly for the Union, he had them prepared to follow him into the Rebel service. Had the State then caught him and hung him, nobody but Simon himself could have had the least objection.

But she did nothing of the sort. He remained on her soil an open and flagitious Rebel till he saw fit to leave it utterly unnoted. At Fort Donelson, in Tennessee, he was defeated and captured, along with thousands of his deluded followers. Kentucky bore neither a considerable nor a brilliant part in that capture, and she is not entitled to say what shall be done with him. The National Military authorities must dispose of his case, with due deference to the laudable aspiration of Kentucky, but with paramount regard to the interest and triumph of the Union cause. We can't afford to sacrifice the lives of a score of Union officers merely to gratify the natural longing of Kentucky.

THE AMERICAN CHURCHES AND SLAVERY.

The proceedings of the ecclesiastical assemblies of the current year show that, since the outbreak of the Rebellion, the churches of America have received some new light upon the character of American Slavery. Those which have borne their testimony against Slavery before have done so this year more emphatically than ever, while others have this year raised their voices for the first time against this great evil of the country. On the whole, there is no doubt that the progress of Anti-Slavery sentiment has been more marked during the past year in the ecclesiastical world than in the political.

Strongest of all is the utterance of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, which emphatically repeated its traditional testimony that "the calamities of this war must be regarded as a punishment of the American people for the sin of human oppression," and which called on the President and Congress to "pursue the course of emancipation till liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof." Similar is the tenor of the resolutions passed by the General Assembly of the United Presbyterians, a body embracing 444 ministers and 57,000 communicants. They refer to their testimony against Slavery as "a distinctive principle of their Church," and to their Church law, which "refuses to fellowship slaveholders or the abettors of Slavery." One of their resolutions designates the abolition of Slavery as "the true remedy for the evils which surround us, and threaten our National existence." They united with the Reformed Presbyterian Synod in appointing Commissioners who are to memorialize Congress in behalf of emancipation, and to urge on the President and the heads of Departments the necessity of "taking immediate and effective measures to this end."

Many other ecclesiastical bodies, though not expressly censuring the nation for having so long tolerated Slavery, emphatically designate it as the primary cause of the rebellion, and regard the present war as a providential opening for its abolition. The General Assembly of the New-School Presbyterians, one of the foremost religious denominations of the country in numbers, talent, and character, which embraces 1,478 churches, with 124,960 communicants, and which, notwithstanding its Anti-Slavery character, counts still three Presbyteries in the Slave States, passed with entire unanimity a resolution "that this whole insurrectionary movement can be traced to one primordial root, and only one—African Slavery, the love of it, and a determination to make it perpetual; and that 'everything, the institution of Slavery if need be, must be made to bend to the great purpose of restoring to Union.'"

Still more decisive is the attitude of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Where Annual Conferences have met in the Northern States, and passed resolutions on the state of the country, they have heartily indorsed the inauguration of the emancipation policy of the President, and expressed their hope that with the war Slavery also may end. At the meet-

ing of the New-York East Conference, a resolution to this effect was drafted by a member of the Conservative party, and unanimously adopted by the Conference. The Conference in Missouri, and Western Virginia are earnestly laboring in behalf of Emancipation; and in the former State, the Methodist Episcopal Church, on account of her loyalty and attitude on the Emancipation question, is receiving large additions from the loyal members of the Methodist Church South and other ecclesiastical bodies, in which loyalty to the Federal Government has not been equally prevalent. The Conference at Baltimore shows itself as yet exceedingly timid on the Slavery question; yet there also something has been gained this year by the abandonment of the plan of secession from the Church, which a year ago was entertained by a majority of the Conference. As the bonds of union which unite the Maryland and Virginia churches with a denomination which has made this year new progress in an Anti-Slavery direction become tighter, the Anti-Slavery influence of the Methodist Episcopal Church will make itself felt, and contribute its share to the deliverance of both States from the curse of Slavery.

Three influential bodies have this year spoken for the first time on the Slavery question—the American Baptist Missionary Union and the General Synods of the Lutheran Church, and of the Dutch Reformed Church. The former, which embraces delegates from all the Northern and some of the Border States, declared, at its recent anniversary at Providence, with unanimity, that Slavery was the origin of the Rebellion, and that "a safe, solid and lasting peace cannot be expected short of its complete overthrow." As the testimony of a society which represents about half a million of communicants, the significance of this declaration cannot be overestimated.

The Lutheran Church belongs among those which, until the beginning of the Rebellion, purchased, by absolute silence on the Slavery question, the glory of having an organization extending throughout the whole Union. This subservience to Slavery has been of little avail, as in 1861 the Synods of Virginia and North and South Carolina concluded to organize a Pro-Slavery Lutheran Church of the Confederate States, and appointed a Constituent General Synod to meet in May, 1862, at Salisbury, North Carolina. The Lutherans in the Northern, and mostly also in the Border States, have been eminently patriotic from the beginning of the war, and at their General Synod, recently held at Lancaster, Pa., deemed it their duty not only to pass strong loyalty resolutions, but also to declare that they "regard this rebellion as more immediately the natural result of the continuance and spread of Domestic Slavery in our land," and that, therefore, they "hail with unmingled joy the proposition of the President to extend aid to any Slave State which shall deem fit to institute Constitutional Emancipation." There were present at the General Synod deputies from the Synods of Maryland and of Kentucky, and though some of them spoke against the Anti-Slavery resolutions as unexpedient, no protest against them was presented, and no defense of Slavery attempted.

The Dutch Reformed Church, though it has no congregations in the Slave States, has been hitherto one of the most conservative churches of the country. The General Synod which is now in session at Syracuse has passed with great unanimity resolutions denouncing this "most wicked rebellion, and expressing the hope that Providence will bring on the time when every yoke in the land will be broken and all the oppressed go free."

In the Old-School Presbyterian Church there has been some reaction from the spirit of subservience to the slaveholders which has characterized the General Assemblies for many years. Three of the weekly church papers—*The Presbyterian*, of Cincinnati (the bravest of all), *The Banner*, of Pittsburgh, and *The Standard*, of Philadelphia—show more or less opposition to Slavery, and one Pro-Slavery organ, *The Pacific Episcopist*, of San Francisco, has become extinct. Yet the General Synod has not yet ventured any deliverance on the Slavery question; and though many anti-Slavery men of the Church are desirous to renew the testimony of the General Assembly of 1818 against Slavery, no one has yet dared this year to make any motion to this end at the General Assembly. There is, however, hope that the Church will gradually return to the Anti-Slavery position which she occupied in 1818, and from which she has since so widely departed.

The Cumberland Presbyterians, a body which originated in the South, and which has still in the South all its ecclesiastical boards, and a majority of its members, likewise avoided at their General Assembly the Slavery question. They entertain the hope that a reunion with their congregations in the Rebel States is possible, and at this price they are willing to ignore all the enormities of Slavery. They are one of the few denominations from which hardly any exertion in behalf of the extermination of Slavery can be expected. Fortunately, they are only a small body in the North; and as the Anti-Slavery sentiment is being more and more fostered by the majority of all the American Churches, it is not to be expected that the Cumberland Presbyterians, as long as they adhere to their present practice, will continue to prosper on Northern soil.

WHAT SECESSION MEANS.

The Louisville Courier, once the organ of the Breckinridge Democracy of Kentucky, removed first to Bowling Green, then to Nashville, and seems to have "gone up" when the traitors evacuated the latter city. It was there that it put forth the following philosophy of the Rebellion:

"This has been called a fraternal war by some, by others a breach of faith between Freedom and Slavery. We are not so foolish as to believe of both these things. We are not so foolish as to believe of the latter. Slavery is merely the pretext, not the cause, of the war. The true irrepressible conflict is fundamentally in the territory of Slavery, the sacred autonomy, the eternal antagonism, between the two races negro and white."

"The Northern seceder cannot break the vulgar familiarity of the South Yankee, while the latter is constantly deriving a new gain to bring a whole aristocracy to his own door. This was the only end aimed at in the old Union States. So long as Breckinridge's doctrine were to be taught, and so long as the seceder were to be a slave, the seceder would not be a seceder, but a slaveholder. The seceder would place one of their own upon the throne, the Yankee would place one of their own upon the throne."

over us, political connection became unendurable, and secession necessary to preserve our self-respect."

"As our Northern kinsmen in England, always a minority, have raised the secession question in political language up to the present day, so have we, the 'slave oligarchy,' governed the Yankees till within a twelvemonth. We framed the Constitution, and twenty years molded the policy of the Government, and placed our own men, or 'Northern men with Southern principles' in power."

"On the 6th of November, 1850, the Puritans emancipated themselves, and are now in violent insurrection against their former owners. This insurrection broke will not last long, however, for, for decades in fight and incapacity of self-government, they will inevitably again fall into the control of the superior race. A few more Bull Run thrashings will bring them once more under the yoke as docile as the most loyal of our Ethiopian chattels."

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

We observe by the latest foreign intelligence that the English Conservative party has collected all its strength, with a view to overthrowing the existing Ministry on the question of public expenditure and retrenchment. The contest will be a singular one, for the Conservatives have never enjoyed much reputation as economists, and their present cry is supposed to be dictated by an intense longing for office, rather than by any sincere desire to replenish the public purse. Mr. Disraeli's attacks upon Lord Palmerston's financial policy have been frequent and severe during the past few weeks, and his arguments have had the effect of turning many of his old antagonists in his favor. Several influential members of Parliament have declared their readiness to support him as an economical Minister, and some of the public journals have suddenly shifted to his way of thinking. The points which Mr. Disraeli takes against Lord Palmerston are, that the excessive naval expenditures of the past two or three years are injudicious and uncalled for; that the bugbear of a quarrel with France is unworthy the serious attention heretofore given to it, and that the perpetual panic on this subject is encouraged only because Lord Palmerston feels himself incapable of holding the sympathy of the community on any other basis. Should the Conservative party succeed in its endeavor, we may expect to see an era of positive retrenchment inaugurated by the very members who ten years ago would have cried out the loudest against any such idea. It is the second time that the Conservatives have been forced away from their traditions. When they last held office, they were compelled to satisfy public anxiety for a reform in representation by proposing a direct extension of the franchise. Their plan, however, did not suit Parliament, and they were obliged to abdicate. Lord Palmerston went in with unusual auspices, carrying with him the strongest Liberal Cabinet that ever sat in the two Houses. But, in spite of their ability, and his own popularity and Parliamentary tact, his grasp of office has become uncertain, and his less favored, if not less able rivals are in a fair way to succeed to his power and functions.

Should the Conservatives come into place, it is understood that Mr. Disraeli will not resume the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, in which position he has twice been leader of the House of Commons, but that he will take, in preference, the office of Foreign Secretary, now held by Earl Russell. It is impossible to predict what effect this change would have upon the relations of England with America, but there is every reason to believe, from Mr. Disraeli's course, that it would be highly favorable. The Exchequer will possibly be intrusted to Sir Stafford Northcote, who was once the private Secretary to the present Chancellor, Mr. Gladstone.

A SECESSION INDEX.

The Rebel sympathizers in London not long ago started a newspaper. Although fully alive to the fact that two-thirds of the journals of Great Britain were virtually enlisted in their behalf, they were dissatisfied with the appearance of impartiality which decency compelled these organs to display, and nothing would serve but a direct medium of their own, for Southern laudation and Northern malediction. Accordingly, they established *The Index*, a weekly paper which, with unconscious humor, states that its yearly price will be thirty shillings—the chances being all in favor of its ceasing to exist within a couple of months. We have read the third number of this publication with some attention. The means by which it essays to take the British Bull by the horns, or, we might more properly say, to lead him by the nose, are not altogether novel, although in some respects ingenious. Prodigious lying, supported by quotations from *The N. Y. Herald*, is the process most relied upon. In one of its editorial articles, it victoriously announces that M. Mercier's visit to Richmond was for the positive purpose of offering mediation in the first place, and enforcing it afterward, if necessary. Its information on this point is exact. If it had come from the Tuileries in an official envelope, it could not have been more authentic. If M. Mercier's mission should fail, *The Index* says: "The first act of the French Government will be to declare the blockade illegal and void, and to give armed convoys to French vessels engaged in commerce with Confederate ports." It therefore calls upon England to make haste, and no longer "continue so blind to her own interests as to allow France to win the prestige and the substantial advantages." Lying, however, is an old Rebel trick; but when we come to the more sympathetic arguments with which *The Index* endeavors to inspire British goodwill, we find evidence of a certain ingenuity. A second article implores aid and comfort, on the plaintive ground that the South "has always honestly striven to copy even the affectations of English manners;" and that "in the very forms of speech, or the enunciation of a vowel, the Southerner has sought to establish a distinction between himself and the man of the North or West, and to claim a nearer approximation to the English standard." That the British do not, on this touching confession of fidelity, at once leap to arms on behalf of her suffering imitators, affords a new proof of the marble-heartedness of that insular race. But there is something more substantial than the honest copying of affectations and the mimicry of vowels. "English books (and not American) take their places, without any noticeable exception, on the shelves of Southern libraries; and the Southern gentleman prides himself upon paying five times the price for an English edition than (sic) the same

book would have cost in a 'Yankee dress.' This is an appeal which ought to strike home to the very pocket of every Englishman. But it doesn't. The stony British Government is just as insensible to the literary plea, expressed in bad grammar, as to the conciliations of copied affectations and the correct enunciation of vowels. Not to be limited in the scope of its arguments, *The Index* next reviews the distresses of labor in Lancashire, and insists that nothing can remedy the difficulty but an immediate breaking of the blockade—an opinion which does not yet appear to have infected British society or influenced British statesmen to any marked degree. This is the substance of its editorial arguments; but through its correspondence it covers a range of discussion so wide that we cannot pretend to explore it. The principal fact conveyed by correspondents in New-Orleans, Savannah, Columbus, New-York, and Philadelphia, not to speak of Paris and London, is that "the South is only just now awakening to the magnitude of the struggle, and preparing to put forth its best energies." The similarity of language in which this idea is given by various writers from different localities would justify a delicate suspicion, but we let that pass. Most of the letters are prophetic. One from Savannah declares that by the 1st of June the Rebels will have "one million men in the field and a fleet of iron-clad gunboats," and, that to provide for all exigencies, lead pipes and window-weights are being melted down, "not because we are short of lead, but to make sure of having enough." The attention of England is exhorted by the same correspondent to this fact: "Towns are fired into without a moment's warning, and women and children are killed in the street." The writers are generally very fierce against the British people for "standing by and seeing all the rules of modern warfare thus violated," but *The Index* begs that its readers will make generous allowance for the feelings of a people whose hearts are in the right place, and who are thoroughly English in every thing.

A feature of *The Index* is the republication of Southern financial articles, with the view of impressing the stability of Southern resources upon the British mind. Louisiana Bank and other stocks are quoted at anywhere from 25 to 100 per cent premium, while "the success of our army in Tennessee caused holders to advance their rates." But "the inquiry for securities has almost entirely subsided," so that it seems quite indifferent how much the holders ask for them. In the wholesome state of affairs which *The Index* declares to exist, must be at a loss in England to understand why sterling bills should be at "70 to 75 per cent premium," as it is reported they are. But that is the affair of *The Index*. No doubt, it can settle it as satisfactorily as it does the rest of the questions it discusses, and it would be unmanly for the British people to insist upon too close an investigation into the fiscal relations of a race who honestly copy their affectations and even follow their enunciation of vowels.

The Nashville Union thus speaks of the Valandigham Democratic Address:

"The Union men of the South regard it as the production of a pack of traitors. They detect both the Address and its authors."

—By the way, that Address, as originally issued and copied by us, was signed by but fourteen Members of Congress, but it was stated at the foot that the rest of the signatures would be appended in the pamphlet edition. We have asked in vain for a copy of that edition or a list of the additional signatures. They are not forthcoming. Is this a handsome return for our liberality in giving the Address a far larger circulation than it has received, or could receive, in the columns of any Democratic paper?

The Cincinnati Times had a correspondent who witnessed the gunboat and ram fight opposite Memphis and the capture of that city, who thus reports:

"The negroes have been largely represented on the levee and bluff to-day. They seem to enjoy the change things have undergone, and wear a self-confident and half-military air, that convinces one they know the nature and course of the present war. The duckies were vastly amused over the gunboat fight, and enjoyed it as much as they would have done a circus."

"Look back, Mass!" said a great jolly, ebony-faced fellow to this morning, in front of the Gayety. "Did you see Uncle Abram's boots go from down to the heels of his feet? I gosh, dey dropped 'em like egg-shells. Dey cleaned 'em all out fore breakfast. Fore God, it's a good thing for Massa Montgomery dey didn't take all de day to it."

The St. Louis Democrat has a Corinthian dispatch which thus speaks of the feeling at Memphis:

"The people of Memphis have generally acquiesced in the occupation of the city as a military necessity. By the lower classes, the advent of the Unionists is hailed with delight. Not so with the wealthy. They do not hesitate to show by words how utterly they detest the Yankees, as they are pleased to term the Union army."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This is now opened as a Summer theatre under the direction of Mr. Florence. The principal piece performed is a burlesque on *Claude Melante*, in which the various scenes of the original are taken-off in verse, with the essential play upon words—punning being, it would seem, the soul of that style of drama. The chief business falls to the share of Mrs. Florence. In addition to the actors is a corps de ballet of twenty young persons. Wallack's promises to be popular as a Summer theatre under the spirited management.

The Missouri Convention.

JACKSON CITY, Mo., Wednesday, June 11, 1862. The bill to postpone the election of State officers has been before the Convention nearly all day, and has elicited much discussion. Several substitutes and amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was finally lost by a vote of 31 Yeas to 35 Nays. As the case now stands an election for all State officers, from Governor down, is authorized. An ordinance, from Governor down, is authorized. An ordinance to enable citizens of the State in the military service of the United States or State of Missouri to vote, was taken up, and, on motion, made the special order for to-morrow morning.

An ordinance to amend the Constitution so that general elections shall be held on the third Monday in October, instead of August, as now, was referred to a select committee of three.

A. W. ROWMAN, "Old Post-Office Building," corner of Front and Market streets, OTTUMWA, IOWA, will copy out for friends that city and vicinity with THIS PAPER, and WREATH TRUMPETS in advance of the rebels.